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then that should be a rational value upon which to base local property taxes. Statistics are always a bad thing to quote at a microphone because they just flow by, but I think it's important to note because the Landis amendment that we passed over was where we closed out the debate on this last year, and it asked the question of, do we have to raise taxes? In that particular case, it was a proposal to raise sales tax to accommodate whatever the shortfall might be. Based upon the statistics available at the end of December 2001, the ag land portion of Nebraska's valuation was about \$21 billion, or 22 percent of the total valuation in the state of Nebraska. At 15 percent reduction, if that's what 8 percent would figure out, and that appears to be, based upon work done by the Revenue Committee staff, that the 8, plus property tax, would result in about a 15 percent reduction, would be a \$3 billion valuation total drop or...or about a, excuse me, about a...yeah, \$3 billion in valuation or a reduction of about \$50 million in taxation, all other things being equal. And when I say all other things being equal, I need to remind you that all of our homes are in residential property, mine and Senator Bourne's and everyone else, and they remain in that, in that and assessed, appraised for property tax valuation in the same method. Agricultural improvements, the buildings that you see in the countryside, also stay valued in the same method they are today, and agricultural personal property, the machinery and equipment of the business, also stay in the method they are today, which is the same as ConAgra or any other business, based upon their depreciated book value. So when you consider that, to some extent, agricultural land...much of this lies in nonequalized school districts, and I simply have no way of making that determination, the impact on property tax collections would be probably something less than \$50 million at the smallest capitalization rate, and about \$100 million at the largest capitalization rate. Today, or today being this last year, the taxes we're paying now, in Nebraska at all levels for all uses, local government levied \$1,761,833,590, or an increase of 121-plus millions of dollars more than the 2000 year. I felt it was important to quote some of those figures only to indicate that the relative changes are not going to be as large as what you think. One of the errors that my colleagues in the agricultural community out across the state of Nebraska have